E/CONF.39/D/4
SUMMARY
15 Oct.1962
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL : FRENCH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

SUMMARY

Agenda Item: D.12.2

Senegal

ADVANTAGES OF RADIOACTIVE TRACERS IN AGRONOMIC RESEARCH

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Senegal

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ADVANTAGES OF RADIOACTIVE TRACERS IN AGRONOMIC RESEARCH

By
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Based on a number of experiments at the Bambey Agronomic Station in Senegal.

(a) Study of the fixing of phosphates in soils exposed after flooding along the Senegal River, by using P^{32} to measure phosphorus in a form not subject to isotopic dilution.

(b) Study of the wind dispersal of millet pollen, by marking with P^{32}.

(c) Study, by means of S^{35}, of the value of a recent insecticide as a systemic retained in millet seed.

2. This method which saves time and simplifies experimental procedure, is shown to be particularly suitable for agronomic research in developing countries.

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